

The Wichita Daily Eagle.

VOLUME XXXIII

WICHITA, KANSAS: WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 30, 1900.

NUMBER 10

ROBERTS AT THE GATES

He Will Enter Johannesburg in State at Noon.

HIS LIGHTNING ADVANCE

Has Been a Paralyzer to the Transvaalers.

ONLY DAYS TO PRETORIA

Orange Free State Annexed Under the Title "The Orange River State"

London, May 29 (3:30 a. m.).—Lord Roberts is bivouacking in the suburbs of Johannesburg and intends to make a victorious entry at noon today. Judging from his dispatch, he may have private information regarding the disposition of the garrison in the fort, as he does not seem to expect opposition.

Lord Roberts' cavalry have flowed in beyond Johannesburg. A portion is understood to be at Zwartkops, twenty miles north of Johannesburg and within twenty miles of Pretoria. Lord Roberts, although with a broken bridge at Vereeniging and a wrecked railway behind him, has somehow managed to get forward sufficient supplies for his large force. As he has been able to do so much, it is considered possible that he will be outside of Pretoria Friday. The rapidity of his advance is thought an extraordinary achievement, even by judging continental critics.

The Boers, who were expected to fight along the line of hills known as Klip River, abandoned the eastern end of the range, near Lord Roberts' advance line, but they stood their ground on the extreme right near Vanwykstruik, where they met General French's turning movement. The fight continued all day and the result is as yet mere conjecture. Probably the Boer rearward succeeded in keeping General French off and is now in the hills northwest of Johannesburg.

The Standard has the following advice from Pretoria under Monday's date: "The Transvaal government has opened, or is about to open, peace negotiations. It has called a final inquiry to its agents abroad, asking whether any hope exists of all without doubt the presence of Lord Roberts with 40,000 men at Johannesburg will hasten the Transvaal's decision. Dispatches from Lourenco Marques yesterday described President Kruger as wavering but demanding a guarantee that he shall not be exiled to St. Helena."

The fighting Boers still continue to desert and the total collapse of the Boer military organization is not far off. Bennett Burdick, writing from Lord Roberts' headquarters at Vereeniging on Sunday, says: "I doubt if President Kruger can muster 10,000 men, as many of the Boers have fled to the mountains. The standard Boers are sending their families with weapons and stores to the Zwartkops district. Whether Pretoria will be defended is uncertain, although a Pretoria message, dated Sunday, pictures the work of defending the capital as going on 'with feverish activity.' Pretoria is situated in a wilderness of kopjes and ranges and is provided with defenses that require at least 20,000 men to man them properly. There may still be one hard nut for the British to crack. The last message out of Pretoria is the following, dated May 29, and censored by the British government: 'Kruger, acting as special commissioner at Johannesburg, has issued a circular to the officials concerned, warning them of the necessity of controlling the foreign elements in the town and directing them to resist all attempts to destroy property, or life, meeting force by force.'"

The Johannesburg railway company yesterday notified the authorities at Lourenco Marques that they must decline to accept goods for delivery at Johannesburg. Johannesburg telegrams are still accepted, subject to stoppage at Pretoria.

Times news that Lord Roberts was probably met at Johannesburg by a British force in London with noisy enthusiasm. A procession of students marched through the West End streets and singing the British national anthem and cheering for "Viktor."

Mr. Roberts' mother and the Boers had an artillery duel all day yesterday without marked result. The equilibrium in Natal seems still maintained. On Sunday the British killed two Boers and captured ten near Muller's Pass.

While the townspeople at Fleetwood were cheering the announcement that Lord Roberts had occupied Johannesburg, the German crew of the *Honietta*, an English vessel that was sold to a German firm, sheltered President Kruger. Several conflicts occurred between the Germans and the English and the chief officer of the *Honietta* was mobbed. Ultimately the police force was doubled.

FREE STATE IS ANNEXED

Cape Town, Monday, May 28.—The Free State was formally annexed today.

Cape Town, Monday, May 28.—Lord Roberts yesterday announced to his troops the annexation of the Free State, which hereafter will be called the Orange River State.

ROBERTS' DISPATCH

London, May 28.—The following dispatch has been received from Lord Roberts: "Germans, May 28 (3:30 p. m.).—We arrived here this afternoon without being seriously opposed. No resistance so far as I am aware in the main column and not many, I trust, in the cavalry and mounted infantry. The enemy did not expect us until tomorrow, and had not, therefore, carried off all their rolling stock. We have possession of the junction connecting Johannesburg with Natal, Pretoria and Klerksburg by railroad. Johannesburg is reported quiet and no mines, I understand, have been injured. I shall summarize the command in the morning, and if, as I expect, there is no opposition, I propose to enter the town with all the troops at noon."

Germiston is a suburb to the southeast

BLOODIEST DAY OF ALL

Four Encounters on St. Louis' Street Car Lines.

REVOLVERS USED FREELY

Four Sharp Engagements—The Strike's Worst Day.

St. Louis, Mo., May 28.—In a rioting scene, today's developments were the worst experienced since the strike on the lines of the St. Louis Transit company was inaugurated over three weeks ago.

The rioting was confined to the southern section of the city, and by nightfall the police records show that fully a dozen persons had received bullet wounds or been hurt by flying missiles. Three of these hit by bullets received what are presumably mortal wounds, and that no one was killed outright seemed miraculous, considering the great number of shots exchanged in indiscriminate fashion on the part of the employees of the company, the strike sympathizers and the strikers themselves. A list of the casualties follows:

Herman Pestchke, shot in back; fatal.

John T. Rice, shot through the chest; fatal.

R. H. Stiles, Cleveland, Ohio, shot through the chest; fatal.

John Mitchell, shot in left knee.

Dolly Mitchell, shot in right arm.

William Grammann, shot in left leg.

George Lacetian, shot in the arm.

Albert Wackwitz, shot in right arm.

John Decker, shot in left thigh.

Frank Yeager, shot in right hand.

Martin Burke, shot in hip.

Two of the riots occurred on South Broadway as a result of the attempt of the Transit company to run its cars. The first disturbance occurred at the intersection of Broadway and Miller street. Bonfires had been started during the night and the tracks were found encumbered with the debris by the crew of the car.

At the second riot, which occurred at the corner of Broadway and Miller street, men, women and children were gathered at the corner and they booed and gaped

PEKIN IS BESIEGED

By the Boxers, Whose Numbers are Increased

BY DESERTING SOLDIERY

Situation Alarming—Foreigners' Defense Measures.

Tien Tsin, May 28.—A detachment of 30 Chinese soldiers has cleared the railway between here and Peking, and the ordinary service was resumed at noon.

No news has been received from the Belgian engineers engaged in the construction of the Lahan line. In other respects the situation is more quiet. Thirty Japanese have arrived from the garrison at Atsukang. The French flagship, *d'Entrecasteaux*, and the gunboat, *Surprise*, have left Taku.

Tien Tsin, May 28.—A hundred American marines from the American cruiser *Nebraska*, are expected here at 11 o'clock tonight. An armed rescue party of Frenchmen and Germans started this afternoon to try to relieve the besieged Belgians. The victory, under the pressure of the French consul, has permitted the rescuers to travel by railroad to Feng shien, where Chinese protection exists.

Shang Hai, May 28.—The Russian minister at Peking has telegraphed asking that all the available gunboats be sent to Taku.

London, May 28.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says: "It is believed that Russia is about to land troops at Taku from Port Arthur, where 20,000 are in readiness. The Chinese are reported to be sending large masses of troops overland from Nuhun and Kiang, but the generalissimo refuses to assume command, on the plea of sickness. The 'Boxers' insist that they are confident of receiving support from the dowager empress, Prince Kang-Yi and Ching Tsin and the entire Manchurian army. Through out the north the 'Boxers' are enlisted

GROUT BILL MAKES PROGRESS

House Committee Acts Favorably—Bill to be Passed

Washington, May 28.—After an exciting session lasting nearly two months the advocates of the Grout bill, placing an almost prohibitive tax on oleomargarine and like imitation butters, succeeded today in having that measure favorably reported from the house committee on agriculture.

The vote was 19 to 7 in favor of the bill. The opposition to the measure had taken form in a substitute, providing for the safekeeping against the fraudulent sale of oleomargarine, but not going to the extent of the Grout bill. The vote on the substitute was first taken and it was defeated, 8 to 9. An effort was then made to amend the Grout bill by including within its restrictions old ranch butter, known as renovated butter. The friends of the Grout bill resisted this change and defeated the amendment, 10 to 8. The bill was then favorably acted upon by the following vote:

Yeas—Henry, Baker, Connell, Wright, Haugen, Lamb, Conroy, Gordon, Neville.

Nays—Wadsworth, Lorimer, White, Bailey (Kann), Williams (Miss), Stokes, Allen.

The bill as reported is as follows: "That all articles known as oleomargarine, butterine, imitation butter, or imitation cheese, or any substance in the semblance of butter or cheese not the usual product of the dairy and not made exclusively of pure and unadulterated milk or cream, transported into any state or territory and remaining therein for use, consumption, sale or storage therein, shall, upon the arrival within the limits of such state or territory, be subject to the operations and effect of the laws of such state or territory enacted in the exercise of its police powers, to the same extent and in the same manner as though such articles or substance had been produced in such state or territory, and shall not be exempt therefrom by reason of being introduced therein in original packages or otherwise; provided, that nothing in this act shall be construed to permit any state to forbid the manufacture or sale of oleomargarine in a separate and distinct form, and in such manner as to advise the consumer of its real character, free from coloration or ingredient that causes it to look like butter."

"Section 2. That after the passage of this act, the tax upon oleomargarine as prescribed in section 8 of the act approved August 2, 1896, and entitled 'An act defining butter, also imposing a tax upon and regulating the manufacture, sale, importation and exportation of oleomargarine,' shall be one-fourth of one cent per pound where nine tenths is not colored in imitation of butter; but when colored in imitation of butter, the tax to be paid by the manufacturer shall be 10 cents per pound, to be levied and collected in accordance with the provisions of said act."

There will be majority and minority reports submitted today. After their success today, the friends of the bill expect to bring the matter to a speedy conclusion before the house in hope of securing action in one or both branches of congress at this session.

BULLETIN OF

The Wichita Daily Eagle.

Wichita, Wednesday, May 30, 1900

Weather for Wichita today:

Fair; warmer; south winds.

IMPORTANT NEWS OF TODAY

1. Roberts is at Johannesburg

Bloody Rioting in St. Louis

Critical Situation in China

Salisbury's Terms to the Boers

2. Burger's Hands Shown Off

McKay Gets the Decision

Senate Votes on Boer Sympathy

3. Wichita Livestock Markets

Review of the Grain Markets

Wall Street Stock Circular

4. Hydraulic Mill Sold

New Bridge Over Big River

5. Fairmount Recital

Officer Tansey Leaves Home

Letter From the Philippines

6. Romance of V. Virginia Hamilton

Bater Campaign in Michigan

RAILROADS LOOK FOR BOER EXODUS

New York, May 28.—A movement is on foot under the supervision of several of the large railroads of the south to induce Boers to settle in certain sections of the south. The general prevalence of the belief that the war in the Transvaal can last but a little while longer has given an impetus to the project to encourage the settlement in some of the southern states of those of the Boers who will not submit to reconstruction under English dominion.

John H. Shantz, treasurer of the Seaboard Air Line, believes in the practicability and fitness of the project. He says: "Boer immigration to the south should be encouraged, for that our lands need such a population admits of no discussion. The Boers are suitable immigrants for the United States, since they are accustomed to dealing with inferior races, and understand irrigation of lands, such as we have in the southern section. They will have a wide field in the southern states in redeveloping our swamp and lowlands, and the wealth of the south lies in its productive lowlands."

"All the transportation companies will lend them every possible aid and inducement; it is not a question for one class to consider, because it will affect every southern interest. The south needs hardy immigrants to cultivate her lowlands, and heretofore every attempt to supply white labor has proved a failure. A substantial percentage of negroes are seeking other fields of labor, and there will be a deficit of labor in the south unless we encourage this project of Boer immigration, who will prove vastly superior to any labor we have heretofore had."

It is reported in railroad circles that definite plans are being shaped to further the possible exodus of Boers to this country.

hordes of desperados. They are intent upon expelling everything foreign."

London, May 28.—The Daily Express has the following telegram from Shanghai, dated Tuesday: "The rebellion continues to grow in intensity and the gravity of the situation is becoming more and more apparent. The foreign envoys at Peking, fearing a massacre within the capital, have decided to bring up the guards of the legations. The rebels are now massing outside of Peking, and their numbers are reported to be constantly augmenting. Fresh contingents of volunteers from the various provinces are being sent to suppress the rebellion. The imperial troops who were sent to suppress the rebels found themselves hopelessly outnumbered. Several hundred were killed and two guns and many rifles were captured, after which the most of the remaining troops went over to the rebels. They are now marching side by side. It is believed that the Boers have the sympathy of the entire Manchurian army in the anti-foreign crusade, and there is no doubt they have the countenance of the emperor-dowager and of Prince Ching. The Belgian minister, escorted by a strong bodyguard, has gone to obtain an audience of the Tsinan, Li Yamen, a number of his countrymen, with their families, having been sent off by the rebels at Chang Hsin Tsin. The position of the missionaries is one of extreme peril unless aid is speedily forthcoming. It is feared they will meet with the same fate as the unfortunate converts, whom the Dowager is ruthlessly murdering."

London, May 28.—The Times, commenting upon the situation at Peking, says: "We must follow the excellent example set by the Americans, and must lose no time in taking the Tsinan Li Yamen into our arms. The rebellion is a threat to the life and property of our fellow-subjects in China without delay, we shall take strong measures on our part."

The Times expresses the opinion that Great Britain will have to intervene vigorously for the defense of the elementary rights of British subjects. The Belgian minister, escorted by a strong bodyguard, has gone to obtain an audience of the Tsinan, Li Yamen, a number of his countrymen, with their families, having been sent off by the rebels at Chang Hsin Tsin. The position of the missionaries is one of extreme peril unless aid is speedily forthcoming. It is feared they will meet with the same fate as the unfortunate converts, whom the Dowager is ruthlessly murdering."

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NOT A SHRED OF INDEPENDENCE TO BE LEFT THE BOERS.

He Boldly Proclaims the Extinction of Liberty.

CLAME IS ON THE BOERS

Is Still His Claim—Future Treatment Will Depend on the Degree of Subserviency.

London, May 28.—Lord Salisbury, who was entertained at dinner this evening by the city of London Conservative association, made an important announcement regarding the government's South African policy.

"The 'stop the war' party have used my name," said the premier, "in support of their ideas, by stating that I promised there should be no annexation of territory, or annexation of gold fields. I never gave a pledge. I never meant to give a pledge. (Lord cheers.)

"I state a simple historical fact. We were accused of going to war for lust of gold and territory. It was one of those calumnies which, under the favoring influence of Dr. Layard, spread itself over the press of Europe. Nothing could be more untrue. We went to war to avenge oppression of the queen's subjects in the Transvaal and because our remonstrances were met by an insulting ultimatum, to which, if the queen's government had submitted, her power, not only in South Africa, but over her colonies and dependencies, would have been at an end. We were forced into war by the action of our opponents."

"To say that because we repudiated the greed of territory we therefore bound ourselves never to annex any territory is a most ridiculous misrepresentation. I dwell on this point because this matter of annexation is about to become a burning question."

"We have made a tremendous sacrifice of blood and treasure in this conflict. There are misleading prophets, whose action bulks as large in the columns of newspapers as the action of more influential and powerful people, who mislead the unhappy rulers of the Transvaal to continue resistance far beyond the time when all resistance has ceased to be even possibly successful. These men are perpetually pressing us to make some conditions, to offer some strained stipulations that shall have a shred of independence to the republic. Our own territory of preventing a recurrence of the fearful war is to insure that never again shall such vast accumulations of armaments occur, and that not a shred of the former independence shall remain. (Cheers.)

"We are not yet at the end of the war, but I shall not venture to lay it down as a primary condition of any future settlement, that precautions will be taken of such a character as shall ensure that never again shall such vast accumulations of armaments occur, and that not a shred of the former independence shall remain. (Cheers.)

"I have already intimated that their resistance has gone beyond the limit to which resistance could wisely go. It is not for us to criticize their action in what they are pleased to call self-defense, but they have acted so that every utterance created by the war and every avowal of claims and race have been stimulated by every utterance they have taken, and so they go on."

"It will also be our duty to protect those native races who have been so severely afflicted, and at the same time to conduct their policy that so far as possible there shall be a reconciliation and that everyone shall be a happy member of the British empire."

After the master of the rolls, Lord Alverstone, had proposed "The Imperial Forces," Lord Salisbury again rose, holding a paper in his hand, and said: "I find that Lord Roberts has occupied Johannesburg. This announcement was followed by a wild display of enthusiasm, the company shouting for 'Boers' and singing 'God Save the Queen.'"

Lord Salisbury, later in the evening, when proposing "The City of London Conservative Association," referred to the "glorious news received" and said: "One thing we have learned from this war is that everything depends upon the general."

ON AN ANTI-GOEBEL PLATFORM

Taylor Will Run for Governor This Fall if the People Want Him

Indianapolis, Ind., May 28.—W. R. Taylor, recent claimant for the governorship of Kentucky, who is now at the Martinsville, Ind., military springs, has announced that he will make the race again this fall as an anti-Goebel election law platform. The announcement was made last night at the conclusion of a four hour conference, attended by Mr. Taylor, Charles Finley, ex-secretary of state of Kentucky, A. D. James, United States marshal for the Fifth district of Kentucky, of Louisville, K. A. Blackwell, a former Indiana state legislator and a delegate from the Fifth Indiana district to Philadelphia, and W. E. Davis, a delegate from the Fifth Indiana district to Philadelphia. Taylor's announcement, saying that he will remain in Indiana until his health is recuperated, is as follows, and was telegraphed to his political friends in Louisville: "I will not seek nor decline the Republican nomination for governor of Kentucky. The mandate of the forty-fourth people of Kentucky should be obeyed."

American Jockeys at Espoon

London, May 28.—The great Espoon meeting was opened today with perfect weather. The Prince of Wales and most of the sporting nobility were present. The American jockeys showed well, Ted Egan winning the German stakes on Mr. Lewis bay colt Jubilee, and the English jockey on H. J. King's Wild Irishman. J. Hoff won the Newbury plate on Private.

END OF THE WAR IN SIGHT

He Boldly Proclaims the Extinction of Liberty.

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AT A VERY CRITICAL STAGE

Extent of Uncle Sam's Interference—Murders of Missionaries.

Washington, May 28.—Such advice as has reached here indicates that the situation in China has assumed a very critical phase and one calculated to tax the resources of the Chinese government. The state department has been in close